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PRIDE, PROGRESS, PROSPERITY

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LOVINGTON, NEW MEXICO, FRIDAY, JUNE 23, 1916.

\$1.00 PER YEAR.

WILSON AND MARSHALL

NOMINATED BY DEMOCRATS FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENT.

ARE NAMED BY ACCLAMATION

ONLY TWO NAMES PRESENTED TO DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION.

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

St. Louis.—In the presence of a cheering crowd of 12,000 people that packed the Coliseum to its capacity, Woodrow Wilson was renominated by the Democratic National Convention for President of the United States and Vice-President Thomas Riley Marshall was renominated by acclamation at the session Friday night.

One delegate objected to Wilson's nomination, and forthwith the chairman announced "the nomination of Woodrow Wilson for President of the United States by a vote 1,992 to 1," there being 1,993 delegates in the convention.

President Wilson was placed in nomination by John W. Wescott of New Jersey, who performed the same office on behalf of Mr. Wilson at Baltimore four years ago. Mr. Wescott paid a glowing tribute to the President, whom he entitled "school-mas-



WOODROW WILSON.

ter, statesman, financier, pacificator and moral leader of the Democracy."

When nominations for Vice President were called for, Senator Kern of Indiana named Vice President Marshall, and, as all other candidates had withdrawn, he was nominated by acclamation.

Before the nominating speeches began the Democrats indulged in a love-feast, in which the advent of harmony in their ranks was celebrated. Senator Thompson of Kansas moved a suspension of the rules to permit William Jennings Bryan to address the convention. He was escorted to the platform and launched into a speech lauding the administration.

Woodtick's Bite Paralyzed Boy.

Boulder.—Paralyzed for ten days as the result of a bite from a woodtick Orville Clifford, 3-year-old son of Frank Clifford of Niwot, regained the use of his legs.

AUSTRIANS LEAVE CZERNOWITZ.

Prisoners Taken by Slavs Estimated at Nearly 150,000.

London, June 16.—The Austrians have evacuated Czernowitz, capital of Bukovina, according to dispatches to the semi-official Petrograd News Agency from Bukovina by way of Bucharest. The twelfth day of the Russian offensive against Austrians and Germans from Volhynia to Bukovina shows nowhere any signs of slackening. All along the front fresh gains for the Russian troops and the capture of thousands of additional prisoners and of guns, machine guns and war supplies are claimed by the Russians. The number of prisoners now exceeds 150,000.

On the drive westward from the region of Lutsk the Austrians are counter-attacking or entrenching themselves in new position for a stand against the Russians.

The Russians captured German trenches near Baranovichi, on the northern front, but are forced out again; French take German trench on slopes south of Dead Man's Hill at Verdun.

Slayer Pleads Life Be Spared.

Fort Collins.—Cornelius Gray was placed on trial for his life in the District Court here, charged with the murder of Nels Nelson, a Granite county, Wyo., ranchman, at the time that Clyde Pearson killed Sheriff Roach of Cheyenne. Pearson was convicted of murder and the penalty was placed at hanging. The state is demanding the same fate for Gray, though he tried to save himself by offering to change his plea to one of guilty.



THOMAS R. MARSHALL.

JAMES PRAISES WILSON

DECLARES PRESIDENT'S POLICY SAVES US FROM WAR.

Chairman of Democratic National Convention Asserts Party Has Pursued Wise Policy Past Four Years.

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

St. Louis, Mo.—The achievements of the Wilson administration, in enacting beneficial legislation, and in keeping the country at peace, without sacrifice of national honor, were pronounced epoch-making in American history by Senator Ollie M. James of Kentucky in his address as permanent chairman of the Democratic national convention.

"During three years of its national control," said Senator James, "Democracy has enacted into law more progressive remedial legislation than the nation has ever had written upon its statute books since its birth. In former national contests, in the last two decades, our party came as a prophet. Today we come with deeds, not words; with performance, not promise. The Democratic party has kept its word with the American people; we have made good!"

The chairman reviewed at length the legislative record of the administration and eulogized the President for his direction of foreign affairs. The Democrats, he said, had enacted a tariff law under which monopolies were curbed, and unexampled prosperity attained.

He declared President Wilson's Mexican policy, and his course in protecting American rights against the encroachments of European belligerents had shown all the world that the President "neither bullies the weak nor fears the strong."

In a concluding appeal for the triumph of patriotism above politics, Senator James said the renomination of such a President in partisan convention ought not to be necessary and that to discredit him might paralyze the hand that could write the peace treaty of the world.

"Four years ago, they sneeringly called Woodrow Wilson the 'school teacher,'" he said. "Today he is the world teacher. His subject is the protection of American life and American rights under international law. And without orphaning a single American child, without wounding a single American mother, without firing a single gun he wrung from the most militant spirit that ever brooded above a battlefield an acknowledgment of American rights and an agreement to American demands. He has elevated himself to that lofty but lowly eminence occupied by George Washington, Abraham Lincoln and Woodrow Wilson, the three worst abused and best-loved Americans the Republic ever grew."

STEAMSHIP BEAR WRECKED.

Six Drowned When Pacific Liner Is Smashed by Rock Off Coast.

Eureka, Cal., June 16.—According to a check made by a committee of the Chamber of Commerce here in charge of survivors from the wrecked steamer Bear, 204 of the 210 persons comprising the vessel's passengers and crew have been accounted for. The figures showed that there were 172 persons from the Bear in Eureka. It was estimated that twenty-seven were being cared for in Ferndale and Capetown, and five are known to be dead.

The Bear, a \$1,000,000 vessel in the coast trade, struck a rock off the Mendocino coast, northern California.

Fourteen lifeboats got away from the Bear in good order. Eleven made the Blunt's Reef lightship, four miles away. Two made land at the mouth of Bear river, near the wreck, and one capsized and was lost.

Fog and a strong current were the only reasons given by the ships of officers for the tragedy.

Start Big Drive on Yaquis.

Douglas, Ariz.—Disposition of the new lines of the de facto Mexican army in southern and central Sonora was completed and the Yaqui Indian drive was started by 1,800 cavalrymen in five columns, according to a telegram from Gen. P. Elias Calles to Gen. Arnulfo Gomez at Agua Prieta. Gen. Calles stated that within thirty days every hostile band of Indians would be driven from the state, either into Arizona on the north or Chihuahua on the east of Sonora.

HUGHES ACCEPTS

RESIGNS AS ASSOCIATE JUSTICE OF U. S. SUPREME COURT AND STATES POLICIES.

Favors Preparedness — Military, Industrial and Naval, and Makes Americanism the Chief Issue in the 1916 Campaign.

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

Washington, June 12.—Making his letter brief and strictly formal, as a courtesy, in order that the President might not feel compelled to express regrets, Justice Hughes, ten minutes after he had been notified of his nomination, wrote and sent by a messenger to the White House his resignation, as follows:

"June 10, 1916.—To the President: I hereby resign the office of associate justice of the Supreme Court of the United States. I am, sir, respectfully yours,

"CHARLES E. HUGHES."

The reply, also in one sentence, was sent, as follows:

"Dear Mr. Justice Hughes: I am in receipt of your letter of resignation and feel constrained to yield to your desire. I, therefore, accept your resignation as justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, to take effect at once. Sincerely yours,

WOODROW WILSON."

Mr. Hughes' telegram to Chairman Harding who had notified him of his nomination and extended congratulations, was as follows:

"Mr. Chairman and Delegates: I have not desired the nomination. I have wished to remain on the bench. But in this critical period of our national history I recognize that it is my paramount duty to respond. You speak at a time of national exigency, transcending merely partisan considerations. You voice the demand for a dominant, thoroughgoing Americanism, with firm protective upholding policies essential to our peace and security, and to that call, in this crisis, I cannot fail to answer with the pledge of all that is in me to the success of the country. Therefore I accept the nomination. I stand for the firm and unflinching maintenance of all the rights of American citizens on land and sea, I neither impugn motives nor underestimate difficulties. But it is most regrettable true in our foreign relations we have suffered incalculably from the weak and vacillating course which has been taken with regard to Mexico—of course lamentably wrong with regard both to our rights and our duties. We interfered without consistency, and while seeking to dictate when we were not concerned, we utterly failed to appreciate and discharge our plain duty to our own citizens.

"At the outset of the administration the high responsibilities of our diplomatic intercourse with foreign nations were subordinated to a conception of partisan requirements, and we presented to the world a humiliating spectacle of inaptitude. Belated efforts have not availed to recover the influence and prestige so unfortunately sacrificed, and brave words have been stripped of their force by indecision.

"I desire to see our diplomacy restored to its best standards and to have these advanced; to have no sacrifice of the national interest to partisan expediences; to have the first ability of the country always at its command here and abroad in diplomatic intercourse; to maintain firmly our rights under international law; insisting steadfastly upon all our rights as neutral and fully performing our international obligations; and by the clear correctness and justness of our position and our manifest ability and disposition to sustain them to dignify our place among the nations.

"I stand for an Americanism that knows no ulterior purpose, and for a patriotism that is single and complete. Whether native or naturalized, of whatever race or creed, we have but one country and we do not for an instant tolerate any division of allegiance. I believe in making prompt provision to secure absolutely our national security. I believe in preparedness, not only entirely adequate for our defense with respect to numbers and equipment in both army and navy, but with all thoroughness to the end that in each branch of the service there may be the utmost efficiency under the most competent administrative heads.

"But we are devoted to the ideals of honorable peace. We wish to promote all wise and practical measures for the just settlement of international disputes. In view of our abiding ideal, there is no danger of militarism in this country. We have no policy of aggression; no lust for territory; no zeal for strife. It is in this spirit that we demand adequate provision for national defense and we condemn the inexcusable neglect that has been shown in this matter of first national importance. We must have the strength which self-respect demands, the strength of an efficient nation ready for every emergency.

"Our preparation must be indus-

HOUSE PASSES TAYLOR'S BILL.

Colorado Counties May Acquire Ground for Annual Outings.

Washington.—Gunnison and Montrose counties in Colorado now may acquire grounds on which to hold their annual county outings. It was made possible when, under unanimous consent, the House passed Representative Edward Taylor's bill permitting towns, cities and counties to acquire public lands for park purposes, also for cemeteries, within thirty miles. A limit of 640 acres was

trial and economic as well as military. Our severest tests will come after war is over. We must make a fair and wise readjustment of the tariff, in accordance with sound protective principles, to insure our economic independence and to maintain American standards of living. We must conserve the just interests of labor, realizing that in democracy, patriotism and national strength must be rooted in even-handed justice. In preventing, as we must, unjust discriminations and monopolistic practices, we must still be zealous to assure the foundations of honest business. Particularly should we seek the expansion of foreign trade. We must not throttle American enterprise here or abroad, but rather promote it and take pride in honorable achievements.

"We must take up the serious problems of transportation of interstate and foreign commerce, in a sensible and candid manner, and provide an enduring basis for prosperity by the intelligent use of the constitutional powers of Congress, so as adequately to protect the public on the one hand, and, on the other, to conserve the essential instrumentalities of progress.

"I stand for the principles of our civil service laws. In every department of government the highest efficiency must be insisted upon. For all laws and programs are vain without efficient and impartial administration.

"I cannot, within the limits of this statement, speak upon all the subjects that will require attention. I can only say that I fully endorse the platform you have adopted.

"I deeply appreciate the responsibility you impose. I should have been glad to have that responsibility placed upon another. But I shall undertake to meet it, grateful for the confidence you express. I sincerely trust that all former differences may be forgotten and that we may have united effort in a patriotic realization of national needs and opportunity.

"I have resigned my judicial office and am ready to devote myself unreservedly to the campaign.

(Signed)

"CHARLES E. HUGHES."

Charles Evans Hughes.

Charles Evans Hughes was born in Glens Falls, N. Y., April 11, 1862. His father was the Rev. David Charles Hughes, direct descendant of a noted Welsh family, while his mother, before her marriage, was Miss Catherine Connelly. The future justice studied at the public school in Oswego while his father was preaching there and later in Newark, N. J., and in New York city, where he was a pupil in "Old 25," one of the metropolitan noted grammar schools. He was twice governor of New York and was appointed associate justice of the Supreme Court May 2, 1910, and took his seat Oct. 10, 1910.

Charles Warren Fairbanks.

Charles Warren Fairbanks, former Vice President of the United States, is a native of Ohio but came to Indianapolis in 1874, shortly after his marriage to Miss Cornelia Cole, daughter of Judge P. B. Cole of Marysville, Ohio. Mr. Fairbanks was born on a farm near Unionville Centre, Union county, Ohio, in May, 1832, being a son of Loriston M. and Mary A. (Smith) Fairbanks, natives respectively of Vermont and New York state, but who emigrated to Ohio in the '20s.

ROOSEVELT DECLINES NOMINATION.

Tells Progressives He Cannot Accept at This Time.

Auditorium Hall, Chicago, June 16.—Col. Roosevelt's answer to the Progressive convention follows:

"To the Progressive Convention: I am very grateful for the honor you confer upon me by nominating me as President. I cannot accept it at this time. I do not know the attitude of the candidate of the Republican party toward the vital questions of the day. Therefore, if you desire an immediate decision I must decline the nomination. But if you prefer it, I suggest that my conditional refusal be placed in the hands of the Progressive national committee. If Mr. Hughes' statements when he makes them shall satisfy the committee that it is for the interest of the country that he be elected, they can act accordingly and treat my refusal as definitely accepted. If they are not satisfied, they can so notify the Progressive party, and at the same time they can confer with me and then determine on whatever action we may severally deem appropriate to meet the needs of the country.

(Signed)

"THEODORE ROOSEVELT."

On motion of James R. Garfield of Ohio, Col. Roosevelt's letter was formally approved by the convention, which adjourned sine die.

Slayer of Ed. Doyle Sentenced.

Pueblo.—A pantomime description of the killing of Ed. Doyle, shot the night of August 6, 1915, by Pete Gradash, a Bessemer bartender, entertained court and attaches in Judge Rizer's division for 20 minutes just before Gradash was sentenced to the penitentiary for a period of ten to eleven years.

park purposes and 160 acres for cemeteries.

The House also passed the Taylor bill granting Box Cañon park to Salida, and the bill granting homesteaders on unsurveyed lands five months' leave of absence.

France to Move Up Clocks.

Paris.—Following the example of Germany, England, Italy and the Scandinavian countries, the Senate adopted the daylight saving bill, advancing legal time by one hour.

THE WORLD IN PARAGRAPHS

A BRIEF RECORD OF PASSING EVENTS IN THIS AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

IN LATE DISPATCHES

DOINGS AND HAPPENINGS THAT MARK THE PROGRESS OF THE AGE.

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

ABOUT THE WAR

Austrians are entrenching for a new stand west of Lutsk.

The Italian cabinet, headed by Premier Salandra, resigned.

British capture two towns from Germans in East Africa.

King of Greece demobilizes part of army, numbering 150,000 men.

Czernowitz has been evacuated by Austrians, according to Petrograd report.

The northern sweep of Gen. Brusiloff's army has thrown back the German counter offensive in the north.

Official announcement was made at military headquarters at San Antonio of the capture of Luis de la Rosa at Monterey.

Fresh gains all along front from Volhynia to Bukovina are claimed by Russians, who now estimate the total of Teutons taken prisoners in twelve days fighting at more than 150,000.

Russians capture Dubno, second of important fortresses in Volhynian triangle and are pressing Austrians westward. Petrograd reports 25,000 prisoners taken in Saturday's fighting.

The Russians captured German trenches near Baranovichi, on the northern front, but are forced out again; French take German trench on slopes south of Dead Man's Hill at Verdun. Italians capture Austrian positions east of Montefiore, and Turks repulse British on Tigris river.

Americans routed twenty-five Villa bandits, killing three, wounding several and capturing all their horses and saddles, some rifles and several thousand rounds of ammunition, crippling the band completely near Santa Clara in a surprise attack.

WESTERN

Postoffice inspectors at Denver have been notified that 915 blank money orders were stolen from the postoffice at Lyman, Wyo.

Edicts are going forth in Virginia cities for enforcement to the letter of all statutes, including the so-called Sunday blue laws.

President Wilson and Vice President Marshall were renominated by acclamation by the Democratic national convention at St. Louis.

Members of the teamsters' union struck at Butte, Mont., tying up all the coal yards and adding to the complicated situation precipitated a week ago when the Workingmen's Union went out.

Formation of a National Women's League was announced in Chicago by Mrs. Joanna E. Downes, president of an Illinois Democratic women's organization. It will represent, she declared 75,000 women.

A bomb in a package in one of the mail pouches being transferred from a Chicago, Burlington & Quincy train to the Oregon Short Line at Butte, Mont., exploded and wrecked the Oregon Short Line mail car.

According to a check made by a committee of the Chamber of Commerce at Eureka, Cal., in charge of the survivors from the wrecked steamer Bear, 204 of the 210 persons comprising the vessel's passengers and crew have been accounted for.

Mrs. Rosaura V. de Tovan, of Agua Prieta, president of the Women's Rifle Association, received a letter from Gov. Adolfo de la Huerta of Sonora, accepting her proffer of the services of the 2,000 members of the association as soldiers in case of American intervention.

WASHINGTON

Army officers at San Antonio, Tex., are convinced that Luis de la Rosa has obtained from certain officers in Carranza's army promises of support in any border warfare which he may begin against Americans.

Led by President Wilson, carrying the stars and stripes, nearly 75,000 men, women and children of Washington marched up broad Pennsylvania avenue on Flag Day in a preparedness parade arranged to emphasize the national capitals demand for an adequate army and navy. Besides marching himself and then reviewing the parade, the president delivered an address on "America First."

Details of a new universal military training and service bill will be presented to Congress.

Senator Thomas introduced a resolution to prohibit any federal judge during continuance in office for two years thereafter from accepting an elective office.

The Supreme Court restored to the docket for another oral argument at a time not set, cases involving the constitutionality of the Oregon minimum wage law and the Oregon law providing a ten-hour work-day for men.

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